

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—NO. 47. VOL. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1817.

[VOL. XXXI.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY MORNING,
BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.

The price of subscriptions to the
KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOL-
LARS per annum, paid in advance, or
FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year.

The terms of advertising in this
paper, are, 50 cents for the first inser-
tion of every 15 lines or under, and 25
cents for each continuance; longer ad-
vertisements in the same proportion.

AUCTION OFFICE.

Jeremiah Neave & Son,

INFORM their friends that they have con-
nected with their COMMISSION BUSI-
NESS, the selling of MERCANDISE regu-
larly at AUCTION, when consigned to them
for that purpose. Cincinnati, Oct. 11.—tf.

BIRD SMITH

HAS now on hand a GENERAL ASSORT-
MENT of GROCERIES, which he will sell low
for CASH, Wholesale or Retail, at his stand on
Cheapside.

Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy,
Irish Whiskey, Holland Gin,
Old Whiskey,
Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga,
and Claret WINES.

Teas, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar,
Fish, Segras, Snuff, best chewing Tobacco,
Spices, West India Prunes, Raisins, Cheese,
Windsor, Rose and Transparent Soap, &c. &c.
October 11, 1817.—tf.

Partnership Dissolved.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore
existing between the subscribers under the
firm of ELISHA J. WINTER & CO. was dis-
solved on the 4th instant by mutual consent.
Elisha J. Winter will settle the concerns of the
Partnership. ELISHA J. WINTER,
THOS. H. PINDELL.

Lexington, July 26, 1817.

THE subscriber offers his STOCK OF
GOODS on hand at very reduced prices for
cash, either wholesale or retail. Country deal-
ers and others will find it their interest to
give him a call. Elisha J. WINTER.

Lexington, July 26—t.

NEW GOODS.—Cheapeide.

WILLIAM R. MORTON, & Co. have just
received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
and are now opening at the uppermost
house on Cheapside, a general assortment of
MERCANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods,
Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queens
Ware, and Groceries, all of which they pledge
themselves to sell as cheap as any Goods that
have ever been brought to this market.

Lexington, April 22.—17—tf.

HORSE MARKET.

On every Saturday Morning at 9 o'clock,
will be a regular sale at Auction, of
Horses, Cattle and other live Stock; Wag-
ons, Carriages and Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

Persons wishing at any time to sell any of the
above articles, are requested to make entry at
the same with us, some days prior to, or at
least before the day of sale.

A. LE GRAND & CO.

Ante's. & Com. Merchants.

October 11.—tf.

Auction & Commission Bu- siness.

THE subscribers inform the public, that
they have taken, for a term of years, large and
commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late
Kentucky Hotel, where they will attend to the
above business exclusively. All orders and
consignments, will be attended to and executed
with punctuality and despatch. Regular sales
at auction on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
mornings.

A. LE GRAND & CO.

Ante's. & Com. Merchants.

N. B. They will also attend particularly to
out-of-door sales of Real Estate, Furniture,
Stock, &c. &c. on favorable terms.

Lexington, Sept. 13, 1817.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE at the Office of the Ken-
tucky Gazette, and at J. W. PALMER'S Book
Store, by the gross, dozen, or single copy,
Bradford's Kentucky Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1818.

Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817.—tf.

NEW GOODS.—Cheapeide.

WILLIAM R. MORTON, & Co. have just
received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
and are now opening at the uppermost
house on Cheapside, a general assortment of
MERCANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods,
Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queens
Ware, and Groceries, all of which they pledge
themselves to sell as cheap as any Goods that
have ever been brought to this market.

Lexington, April 22.—17—tf.

ELEGANT CARPETING.

Just received and for sale at the Store of

T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,

Which they offer at a very reduced price.

August 23.—tf.

JUST OPENED

At Thomas E. Boswell & Co's

Store on Short-street, opposite the market,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCANDIZE,

Among which, are a few pieces of

SHEPPARD'S SUPERFINE CLOTHES,

SUPERFINE CASSIMERES,

BRUSSELS & SCOTCH CARPETING,

BOMBAZETTS, asserted,

LADIES CHIP & STRAW HATS,

Of elegant quality and latest fashions, which
they offer for sale at a small advance on the
Philadelphia auction prices.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

A few Casks of SHERRY WINE,

IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER & TEAS.

They expect in a few days an elegant assort-
ment of Ladies' fashionable Shawls.

23d August—tf.

An Office to Rent.

THE front room of the house on Jordan's
Row, opposite the Court-House, is now at liberty;
it is well calculated for an office, and may be
entered into immediately. For particulars,
apply at this Office, or to

MASLIN SMITH.

Nov. 1—tf

THE DRUG STORE,

Late of Major J. M. McCall,

(CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS.)

WILL, in future be conducted by Doctor
CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of the
house of McCall, Gaines & Co. They
have on hand, and are importing, a very ex-
tensive supply of

FRESH Medicines, Paints, &c.

Which they will sell on the most moderate
terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no
hesitation in believing that they will be able to
give general satisfaction to those who may fa-
vor them with their calls.

ORDERS from a distance shall be promptly
attended to, by

CLOUD & GAINES.

Lexington, Oct. 4.—40—tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are
now opening, a large and extensive Assort-
ment of

MERCANDIZE,

which they offer for sale either by Wholesale
or Retail, at a small advance for Cash.

TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.

P. S. Among other articles they have CAR-
PETTING for Rooms, Passages, &c.

Also, a consignment of GOLD and SILVER
PATENT LEVER WATCHES, for sale at
Philadelphia prices.

January 1, 1817.—128—tf

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,

Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U.S.)

HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep
on hand, for sale, either by retail or whole-
sale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CONSISTING OF—

BROAD CLOTHES, NEGRO CLOTHES,

CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,

CASSINETS, HARD-WARE,

SATTINETTS, NAILS of every de-
scription, &c. &c.

They will also keep a constant supply of

BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and
WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be
promptly attended to.

Lexington, Sept. 13.—tf.

The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and
Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the
above three times.

A handsome assortment of HARDWARE.

Nov. 15—tf

SEASONABLE FRESH GOODS, BY THE PACKAGE AND PIECE.

THE Subscribers have received, and now
offer for sale, at their store on Mill street,
between Main and Short streets, a handsome
assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

the most of which have been purchased at the
late sales at Auction in Philadelphia; and will
be sold by the package, piece, or entire invoice,
(amounting to about 14,000 dollars) at the
Philadelphia cash prices, with the additional
expenses of transportation—consisting of

Superfine, second, and coarse Broad Cloths
Ladi's Pelisse and Habit ditto
Shepherd's best London double muid Cambricks
squares

Fine and low priced ditto ditto
Rose and Point Blankets, assorted in bales
Red and green 6-4 Buckings

Red, white, and yellow Flannels

Super white Shirting ditto

6-4 superfine stout dark Ginghams

Superfine and low priced Calicos

Furniture plate ditto

Ellegant rich Chintz ditto

Low priced and superfine fashionable Fur-
iture Dimities

Long Cloths, and other Shirting Muslins

Bleached domestic ditto

A handsome assortment of 4-4 Irish Linens

9-8 and 6-4 Cambrian Muslins

Black and assorted colored ditto

Linen Damask for Table Cloths

Cotton ditto

Madras Handkerchiefs, various qualities

8-4 Cashmere Shawls

Dark Loom Chintz ditto

Scarlet Waterloo Cloth ditto

Black and coloured Bombazetts

4-4 rich orange and scarlet printed Rat-
inettes

Jacquett, Nanook, and Demi-Cambrick
Muslins

Spring'd Mull ditto

4-4 and 6-4 superfine Scotch Book ditto

Imitation India ditto

Corded Muslins

Superfine Baftas, Sauns, and other India
Muslins

Chocolate, scarlet, yellow and flag Silk Hand-
kerchiefs

Black twilled and fringed ditto

Cotton and Linen Brown Hollands

Velvets and Cords—Beaver Gloves

A handsome assortment of Winter Vestings

Men's and Women's black and colored
Worsted Hoses

Children's ditto

Men's Lamb's Wool and Vigonia Hone

Sewing Silks and Tucks of every color

Best quality London Twists

Black Canton Silks

LIKewise,

12 Boxes best SPANISH SEGIRS, and

14 ditto 8 by 10 WINSTON GLASS.

GIBBS & MC CALLA.

Lexington, Nov. 1, 1817.—tf

Spain, will furnish a tolerably accurate idea of that of all the chief Spanish provinces on the continent. The population of New Spain was thus estimated in the year 1804:

Indigenous, or Indians,	2,500,000
Whites, Natives or Creoles,	1,025,000
Spaniards, or Europ. by birth,	70,000
Africans, Negroes,	6,100
Casts of mixed blood Natives	1,231,000

Total, 5,837,100

The indigenous Indians and the mixed class form about three-fourths of the whole population of New-Spain. They are the laborers, the farmers and the peasantry of the country. This class can boast however of men of the finest talents the country has produced. They excel in mathematics and the mechanic arts; nor are they inferior in any walk which the jealousy, superstition and despotism that has hitherto reigned over their delightful but unfortunate country will permit them to pursue. Although they have as much piety and adhere as rigorously to the practice of virtue as any other class; to find a native admitted to even a curateship, or a poor frontier parish is rarely or indeed no where to be found but in some of the sickly parishes on the coast. As a proof of their genius and love of science, there are eleven grammarians of the Aztec language. Nor is this taste for science the result of the communication with Europeans, for soon after the conquest of the country by Cortes, a Tlascalan chief, availing himself of the Roman alphabet introduced by the Spaniards, composed in his own language a history of his own country, from the native hieroglyphic writings, in which he relates its wars and triumphs with great spirit, and mourns over the misfortunes and final reduction to slavery by transatlantic people who had entered it as friends, subdued it as enemies, and then oppressed it as despots. This class of indigenous natives are made to feel their degraded situation at every turn. They are remarkable, it is said, for a melancholy cast of character; they feel very happy, and love to talk of the glory of ancient times, and there are, even to this day, many descendants of the chiefs of the Tlascalan republic, who refuse to respect or mingle with their European task-masters.

The class of free white natives constitute what may be called the gentry of the country, but they are rarely if ever trusted with an office in any branch of its government; since the conquest there has been but one native viceroy of Mexico. They are always sent over from the mother country. Nor indeed has it ever been the practice or the policy of Spaniards to entrust any of the most inferior offices in the hands of natives, which could possibly be filled by Europeans. This policy and practice are false, and continually spoken of as a most degrading insult. It has perhaps continued a silent submission to the despotism of the mother country longer than could otherwise have been maintained, but it has at the same time sown and kept alive the most deep rooted hatred among the great mass of the population against the authority of the mother country. Nothing could furnish a stronger proof of the inveteracy of this hatred than its having shaken the authority of the church; for a great many of the inferior clergy whom this policy has deprived of the hopes of ecclesiastical preferment, have become decided friends of independence, and enemies of the bishops of the peninsula. It is in vain that his holiness the Pope has been lately called out to interfere in the emergency; the cause of discontent is too deeply seated to be thus eradicated. The brief of his holiness, dated at Rome, 30th January 1817, and sealed "with a fisherman's seal," was rather out of season, as the world has seen how perfectly idle it is for the holy father to exhort all the clergy, both regular and secular, "to spare no exertion to root away and destroy completely the fatal causes of trouble and rebellion which the enemy of mankind has sown in these countries; and to demonstrate to every individual of their flock with all the zeal in their power, the terrible and awful destruction arising from rebellion, and to represent the illustrious and singular virtues* of his most beloved son in Jesus Christ, Ferdinand the catholic king, who holds nothing more valuable than religion and the happiness of his subjects."

The nature of the settlement of New Spain has, in a great degree, mixed and amalgamated the white with the indigenous population of the country; and the jealous, distrustful policy of the government has united these classes of the people in political principle and feeling, has inspired them with contempt and hatred towards both the church and the state of the peninsula; and thus, in a very peculiar and eminent manner prepared them for liberty and independence. Such are the proportions, character and temper of the population of New Spain.

All the principal settlements of Spain, upon the American continent, have been founded upon a conquered people of highly civilized Indians. The civilized Muyancas surround St. Fe de Bogoto as peasants and cultivators of that fine salubrious tract of table land in like condition, proportion, temper, and character, as the Aztecs and Tlascalanas are seated about Mexico; and the indigenes, the native white, and the mixed class of Peru, of Chile, and of the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres, and the extensive plains extending along the shores of the La Plata to the foot of the Cordilleras, are

* One of the "singular virtues" of Ferdinand is here alluded to by his holiness, that of having tamboured a pectoral for the statue of the holy virgin?

Ferdinand is not the first monarch who has found religion to be a valuable tool. They have all found it to be more or less convenient,

all, with some little difference of proportions, essentially and substantially the same, in point of character, temper and feeling.

The more we are informed, and the more maturely we reflect upon this subject, the more thoroughly we shall be convinced of the very great difficulty, or indeed the impossibility, of sending an army from Europe to vanquish the Patriots of South America, or to reduce even the feeblest of the provinces to submission under its former masters of the peninsula. All that can be done by the European powers, will be to supply the Royalists with munitions of war; and, by influence and intrigue, so to divide the Patriots and the great mass of the population, as to enable the mother country to maintain its power for some time longer. To crush this royal transatlantic power, therefore, in South America, it will only be necessary to combine, establish, and arm the Patriotic power of the people in any one Province, which would march with irresistible force, and in the most rapid procession totally overthrow all royal power, and finally establish independence and freedom throughout the whole continent. It is clear that the independence of South America must be won by the native Patriot force of the country. The question, therefore, with which we set out, resolves itself into this:

In what way, or where can there be the most powerful Patriot force, most certainly and speedily rallied, and effectually put into action? After having here presented the reader with a general outline of the situation of Spanish America, and some facts which will enable him to form a tolerably correct opinion of the character, temper and wishes of the population of that country, I should now proceed immediately to a closer consideration of the question with which I set out; but having already occupied so much space, I shall reserve what I have further to say for another and the last number.

LAUTARO.

TO HENRY CLAY Esq.

No 7.—AND LAST.

In what way, or where, in the Spanish Provinces of South America, can the most powerful Patriot force be most certainly, easily, and speedily rallied, and effectually put in action, for the purpose of finally establishing the independence and freedom of those provinces?

As regards our relations with the Peninsula, the consequences would most obviously be the same to the United States, whether they were to acknowledge the independence of the whole of Spanish America, or only that of one of its feeblest provinces. It would be deemed by Old Spain ample cause of war, and she would, in all probability, be provoked, by such a recognition, immediately to declare war against us. But would the recognition of the independence of all the provinces in which there is any thing like an organized movement in favor of independence, be attended with precisely the same good effect on the patriot cause, as by our treating singly and separately with those provinces only where the patriot power had been organized into the shape of free government, and was capable of being fostered into permanence and stability? In reflecting upon this subject, it has appeared to me decided to be the most prudent course for the United States to endeavor, by their influence and countenance, to combine and arm the whole patriot power of some one of the patriot provinces first; this government might so influence and direct as to enable it to establish an independent republic, based on the principles of equal rights, aided by which, the royal power in each of the other provinces, might soon be overthrown, and a similar government established in all of them. On the other hand, by attempting at the same time to assist them all; our countenance and succours must be dispersed as to be of little or no service to any one of them.

In looking over the several great Spanish provinces of the Continent, and reflecting upon the power and advantages of each, it has seemed to me that the choice of that which should lead the way in the glorious work of establishing independence and liberty, would fall upon one of those south of the Isthmus, on the shores of the Pacific. The vast continent of South America has many facilities of intercourse, which are as yet unexplored, nor have any of the obstacles to an easy communication been removed or overcome by the industry of man; we must, therefore, consider its present situation, in speaking of the contest with the existing royal power, without any regard to those great improvements which must and will be the inevitable consequence of freedom and independence. Under present circumstances, therefore, there appears to me to be no portion of South America in which the patriot power could so easily combine, by our aid, and with so great certainty of commanding every other province, as in Chile and Peru.

Owing to the great distance of those provinces, they have been more neglected, and have therefore less sympathy with the mother country than any other; they have felt the despotism more severely, and borne it with less patience than any others. These provinces are also more remote from, and unaffected by, any present European influence; and it would be next to impossible for any European power to prevent, by arms or intrigue, in opposition to the influence and countenance of the United States, the establishment of a republican government in them. Aided by the republics of Chile and Peru, on the south, and the United States, it would be utterly impossible for the royal power of New Spain to sustain itself against the patriot forces of that country. The want of any thing like a good harbour on the shores of the Gulf,

and the laborious ruggedness of the way thence to Mexico, would render getting supplies to the royalists very precarious and hazardous—while the communication with the United States, over land to Louisiana, would be certain and easy to the patriots. And their brethren of Chili and Peru would have an easy and safe access to New Spain through Acapulco, on the Pacific, one of the most commodious and fine harbors in the world, whence the route to Mexico is not fifty miles farther than from Vera Cruz, and is without a single obstacle.

The royalists of the fine province of New Grenada, would, in like manner, be placed between the two republics of the Pacific and the Atlantic coast, and be crushed with a single stroke—and the independence and freedom of these provinces, once established, that of all South America would inevitably follow in the same glorious career.

I have heard the propriety of beginning, by recognizing the independence of Buenos Ayres, frequently suggested; but if we recollect with what difficulty, and how slowly and feebly the patriot power of that province has been brought to act upon the others, I think the superior advantages of first rallying and combining the patriot power of Chili and Peru, will be at once seen and acknowledged. A patriot force at Lima, aided by a single ship of the line and a few transports, stands within striking distance of St. Fe de Bogota, of Mexico, of Panama, and of Cartagena; and those strong holds of the present despotism would be abandoned at the first onset. The republics of Chili and Peru, having the Cordilleras on the one side, and the Pacific on the other, would find themselves absolutely beyond the reach of all the force of the Legitimates on earth; and so remote from their intrigues and their artifices, as to have little to apprehend even on that score, when once their government was settled down into any thing like form and regular order.

The advantages that must inevitably flow into the United States from the independence of the southern continent, are incalculably great. The people of that country, cut off and excluded as they obviously are from all the principles and the great primary interests and policy of Europe, *are formed by nature, for our friends and allies*. The sentiment of friendship and partiality towards the United States is most prevalent through all the Southern provinces, and the recognition of their independence at this crisis of their existence, would fix their partiality towards us for ages to come; as a proof of which, we have only to look into our own history to observe how deeply the sentiment of friendship is impressed, which results from a sense of obligation for countenance and assistance rendered *us during a struggle for freedom*. What an influence that sentiment has through the people upon the government of the nation, and how intelligible and distinct the impression remains after the lapse of half a century!

There is no doubt that on recognizing the independence of any province, the most decided and permanent advantages might be secured to the United States, in a commercial point of view, in treaty, in addition to those which would be secured to us by the relative position and products of the two countries.

To enter upon a sketch of those commercial advantages, would be not only foreign to my purpose, but would lead me in the dark beyond the routine of my habits and experience; but some idea may be formed of those advantages by attending to the amount and the course in which the precious metals moved annually from the new to the old world, just before the present struggles commenced. New Spain or Mexico is said to have produced annually twenty-three and a half million of dollars; one of which was sent from Acapulco to China, and the rest direct from Vera Cruz to Cadiz. The province of New Grenada sent annually from Cartagena direct to the Peninsula three millions; Peru shipped every year from Lima six millions; and Chili sent each year two millions to Cadiz, by the way of Cape Horn; Buenos Ayres sent annually to Spain five millions; and the Brazils is said to have transported to Portugal, in each year, four and a half millions.

By our taking part with the provinces, in the establishment of their liberties, a very great portion of this immense treasure would be poured into the United States, or pass through them so as to stimulate the industry of our citizens, and give a new vigorous impulse to the general prosperity of the nation. This view of the subject, the correctness of which cannot be questioned, is presented for the censuris of the selfish and the miserly, whose moral sense is so terribly shocked at the idea of our interference, and whose conscience can only be quieted by the glistening of dollars. The benevolent and true hearted patriot will require no such stimulus:

LAUTARO.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

A late number of the National Intelligencer, after making some editorial remarks on the topics which will probably occupy the attention of the next Congress, states the following fact: Speaking of the South American Republics, it is said, *of the most successful of which, one has invited an European Prince to rule over them, and another has offered to our commercial rival a monopoly of its commerce for 20 years, as an equivalent for her recognition of its Independence*. It is much to be regretted that the respectable Editors of that newspaper should state a fact of so much importance, without giving some hint of the source from whence it is derived. They give it as a fact of general notoriety, and yet this is the first time it has ever appeared in any public

print. Nothing of the kind has ever been seen by me, in any European print, excepting some loose editorial hints in the London papers, of considerable commercial advantages offered by the agents of Venezuela: but, with respect to Chili and Buenos Ayres, nothing of the kind has ever been stated. With respect to the latter, which the Editors consider as *one of the most successful*, such an offer would be the height of absurdity. It is painful to see those who profess to be friendly to the great cause of South America endeavor to create an unfavorable feeling towards it, by such statements. The author of this has as good means of information as the Editors, and has never before heard of such intentions as are imputed to Buenos Ayres.

Why speak of Buenos Ayres as *one of the most successful* of the South American Republics? Do not the Editors know that it has been completely successful? That for nearly seven years there has been no hostile foot on its territory? Why confound this republic with Venezuela, or Mexico, where alone the contest has raged with doubtful success? Neither the Republic of La Plata, nor Chili, at this time, requires the assistance of any European power; and it would be as much as the head of any man in authority there, would be worth, to suggest the base idea of their returning to a state of subjection. They are both decidedly democratic, and in all their political disputes, for they have their parties as well as we, in which every thing that could be thought of against the Director was brought forward, nothing like what is stated by the Editors of the National Intelligencer has ever been hinted. The population of the two Republics just mentioned, amounts to more than four millions; they have nearly twenty thousand regular soldiers well armed and equipped; they have besides an armed militia; they have adopted, in nearly all its features, the Constitution of the United States; and they have an abundant revenue.

The imports alone are sufficient to defray all the expenses of government. How is Spain to subdue these countries? How is she to send men across the Andes, for the purpose of attacking Chili? If she has not been able to send men before this to attempt the conquest of these countries, how can she do it now, when, from all accounts, her affairs are fast retrograding on the Main, and the Vice Roy of Mexico stands in need of reinforcements? There must be a strange and sudden passion for Kings of European blood in Buenos Ayres, to induce them, in the present juncture, to turn frogs and beg a Sovereign of Jupiter. It is well known that the force which was deemed necessary for the defence of Peru, was withdrawn for the purpose of quelling down the Republic of Chili: not a fourth of it has been carried back, and in all probability, by this time, the Spanish power has been subverted in Peru. How is it possible for Spain to replace these forces? These forces are not created in the country, but sent from Old Spain, and, once destroyed, can never be renewed—for the population of the country is unanimous in favor of independence.

I hope the Editors of the National Intelligencer will give publication to this in their valuable paper, for surely it cannot be their wish to do injustice to the cause of South American emancipation, to which every sincere Republican, and every true American, must give his warmest wishes. I presume they have stated these facts upon report, which, if investigated, I have no doubt they will find to be entirely destitute of foundation. If they do not choose to give themselves the trouble of sifting the affair, it is at least due to the American public, at this time deeply interested in knowing the truth, that the source from whence they are derived should be made known. The semi-official character of the National Intelligencer gives a kind of sanction to statements of this nature, which, if unfounded, may be much more extensively injurious.

BRUTUS.

[In reply to the above, the National Intelligencer gives the authority of Mr. Brougham, a member of the British parliament, for the assertion that one of the South American Republics had "offered to England a monopoly of its commerce for twenty years;" and the authority of the New-York Columbian, for the other statement, that another of those republics had "invited an European prince to rule over it."]

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Every day's experience proves to us the necessity of procuring more accurate and satisfactory information respecting the situation and intentions of the South American Colonies than we yet possess. The communication signed Brutus, published in the last number of the Intelligencer, a proof of it. There is no doubt of the fact, of Buenos Ayres having offered to receive a foreign prince, but it is one of those facts which amount to nothing when properly explained. The provinces of La Plata, (formerly the vice-royalty of that name) thirteen in number, did not from the first declare themselves independent, but merely took the government into their own hands and proclaimed their intention of restoring the country to Ferdinand. After the restoration of this monarch, he sent an agent to take possession in pursuance of the public declarations of the people of Buenos Ayres. But, instead of complying, the government of these provinces sent an agent to Madrid with a proposal which it might easily have been supposed could not be acceded to. The pride of the sovereign would not permit him to make terms with these he considered his subjects.

The proposal was this: that if the King of Spain would erect all South America into a monarchy independent of Spain in all respects, of course abolishing monopolies of every kind, they would receive his brother Don Carlos. To this proposal the king of course could not accede, but offered to send his brother as vice-roy, and to give the colonies many important privileges. The agent of La Plata protracted the negotiation for some time, but it was at length broken off, and the provinces of La Plata on the 16th of July 1816, formally declared themselves independent, although for ten years previously living under their own government.

be the spectators of this new and interesting scene, which shall not less excite their admiration, than that which had diffused fear, terror, and confusion among those who swore to enthral her.

Great and Generous Nations! Suffer not the phalanxes of our invaders to complete their baneful purposes—to destroy the peaceful inhabitants of Margarita.—Have compassion, ye men of the present age, on a small city which has given to the world sublime lessons of civic virtues; and let, by your generosity, she should be enabled to stand this glorious trial, she swears before heaven and earth, that the wise and valorous Greeks, were it now to exist in the meridian of its former glory, which had attracted the admiration of the world, it should doubtless envy the great sacrifices which the illustrious defenders of Margarita have been known to offer at the hallowed shrine of liberty, erected by the New World in the Nineteenth Century.

Margarita, 19th June, 1817.

LATEST FROM AMELIA.

SAVANNAH, OCT. 23.

We have seen a gentleman who left Amelia Island on the 20th inst. who informs us, that Governor HUBBARD died on Sunday last, of a fever, after a few days illness; and that the greatest confusion reigned on the Island. It was not known, when our informant left Amelia, who would succeed Hubbard, or how matters would be arranged. Two prizes and a privateer from the coast of Africa went into Amelia on Saturday last. Large quantities of prize goods were to have been sold last week; but in consequence of the disturbance between Aury and Irwin, the sale was put off.

FROM BUENOS AIRES.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 1.

By the English ship Polkington, which departed from the river Plate on the 3d of August, and lately arrived at this port, we received several Buenos Ayres papers, which were principally occupied with bulletins of the army of Peru. It appears that the royal force under the command of General La Serna, which had taken possession of the cities of Sulata and Jupuy, was put to flight on the 8th of May, and fell back shamefully on Potosi. The evacuation of a province which is the only magazine of Peru, has been effected by the constant and bloody attacks of the guerrillas and militia of the patriot Governor Guemes, assisted by Col. La Madrid, who, with his flying division, got into the rear of the royal army, occupied Tarifa, made its garrison prisoners, and immediately besieged Chuquisaca. What disappointment must La Serna have experienced, who intended, by a diversion, to arrest the expedition on Chili.

The army of Gen. Belgrano, quartered in Tucuman, was to be put in motion, for the purpose of acting in concert with Col. La Madrid and Gov. Guemes. It was expected that the result of the campaign would be the entire evacuation of Peru by the royalists. On the eastern shore of the river Plate, the brave patriot General Artigas performs prodigies of valor. The island of Margarita, one of the principal and complete parts of the confederated states, reared likewise the standard of honor, and walked upon the tracks of her fellow citizens. On the 4th of May of that same year, she deposed, with the greatest moderation, the Spanish commander; the same who at the entrance of Montevideo, in Caraccas, had been commissioned to afflict the prisons of Puerto Cabello, among other Americans, the natives of Margarita.

Carthagena supported the cause of Venezuela in the year 1813—and a leader chosen by the suffrages of the people, marched forward to break asunder the chains of his oppressed brethren.

They all blessed the work of their liberator; but in opening a new campaign, this same people was doomed again to suffer mournful vicissitudes; the unfortunate emigration, witnessed by the windward islands, presents one of the most melancholy pictures of honest families breaking by the mercy of foreign nations, whose generosity is stamped in the heart of every good American.

If Providence, casting an eye of compassion on their sufferings, should one day grant them the well-deserved chart of their liberty, that they may have a government of their own to secure and protect the sacred rights of man, they shall by distinguished benefits require the religious hospitality, which has been afforded them by these friendly colonies.

The circle of their revolution is not yet closed. The furious volcano is still emitting dreadful flames—The independent and ambitious of their liberty—they demand to hold a seat among nations; death cannot discourage them—they look upon him as a relief from ignominy.

Notwithstanding these liberal ideas, there are degenerated Americans, who stooping servilely before the false idols of Iberia, have caused innumerable evils to the soil which gave them birth.

Against these only is directed the pointed steel of freemen—their names are, by an unanimous voice, erased from the number of beings who beautify nature.

To conquer or to die is the alternative of the children of the Great Columbia; although struck by a panic, some of the eastern people have lately separated from the coalition, while Margarita, amid the hazards of war, looked up to them for a brave defence of their country.

The city of Cariaco fell, in a manner not to be conceived, and her disorders may infect the adjacent countries.

Portuguese. We should be gratified to hear some explanation from Mr. Aguirre on the subject.

Patriot.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations humb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

PRESIDENT OF THE TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

On the 15th instant, the Board of Trustees of the Transylvania University convened, for the purpose of selecting a President for the institution.

Dr. HOLLEY, of Boston, being nominated, Mr. HUMPHREYS rose and stated, in substance, that public sentiment required the Board to make an appointment. It was well known, he said, that Kentucky was a republican state. An idea had gone abroad, that a majority of this board were federalists, and that they were unwilling to make any other than federal appointments. He contended, that it was therefore necessary, in order to satisfy public opinion, and to ensure the prosperity of the institution, for the trustees to elect Dr. HOLLEY to the Presidency of the University. He believed, that this was the last time the present board would meet, unless they now acted on the subject: and, for one, he should be willing to give way, and to let the legislature take the management of the institution into their hands.

Mr. STEWART made a remark in relation to the supposed religious tenets of Dr. Holley, and expressed the opinion that these tenets would not be approved by the four great sects in Kentucky, the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Episcopalians.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, a presbyterian member of the board, supported the nomination of Dr. Holley in an unanswerable speech. He maintained, that the board, in selecting a President for the University, had no right to inquire into the sectarian belief of the gentleman nominated. This was a subject too sacred to be brought into view on such an occasion. If they were assembled as a church, to appoint a preacher, it would then be their incumbent duty to ascertain and to satisfy with their tenets. But Dr. HOLLEY was universally admitted to be a man of integrity, of the strictest purity of morals, of science, of learning and splendid talents; a man whose acquirements and character would adorn any institution. To rejectsuch a man, because on one or two points of religious faith, his opinions did not accord with those of a majority of the board, would not be tolerated. With his creed, neither the board nor the University would have anything to do. Dr. Holley was a man too correct and too intelligent ever to introduce or attempt to propagate his peculiar religious faith in that institution. He called upon the board to pause and ponder before they negatived this nomination.

Mr. POPE also supported the appointment of Dr. Holley. He vehemently and zealously urged his friends [the federal members of the board] to vote for that gentleman. He told them, that if they did not, when they had no other objection to him, than his supposed difference of opinion with them on one or two matters of faith, they would injure themselves. It would be said that they were bigots, and had introduced a religious test into that board, unknown to the constitution and laws; and this would be made, in the legislature, a good ground for their removal from office, and for a change in the charter of the institution. He doubted very much whether, unless they appointed Dr. Holley, they would shortly, if ever, meet again as a board: and he did not think that any two or three members ought to stand in the way of the appointment. He did not think the opinions of Dr. Holley on one or two points of doctrine of any importance in the selection of a President; there were professors of other denominations in the University.

The Rev. Mr. CUNNINGHAM said that his feelings had been hurt at the supposition that he was under the influence of bigotted feelings. He should no longer stand in the way of this appointment; he should vote for Dr. Holley; and he hoped that the expectations of gentlemen would be realized.

The board then proceeded to ballot; and Dr. HOLLEY was entered on the journals as *unanimously* elected President of the Transylvania University. Messrs. Barry, Pope, Breckinridge and Prentiss were chosen a committee to notify him of his appointment.

Attempts were then unsuccessfully made to fill the two vacancies in the board of trustees.

We have thus given a mere "bird's eye view," imperfect indeed, of the proceedings of the Transylvania Board of Trustees, at their meeting on Saturday, because the public are entitled to know every material measure adopted, touching the prosperity of this important institution. It is ardently hoped, that the learned and eloquent gentleman who has been selected as President, will accept the high and honorable office, and hasten to take the lead in improving the literature of the west, and in elevating the reputation of Transylvania University to that eminence, which, with such a chief as he would be, it is destined to attain.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED City of Washington, Nov. 3.

"In the letter which I last wrote you, I spoke of the affairs of Spanish America: in the present I shall explain my thoughts more fully upon the subject. In relation to the opinions of the North American

people on that topic, they may be considered in two points of view—*general* and *particular*. In general, the mass of our population is friendly to the emancipation of the Spanish colonies; but this feeling, so common to all of us, is regulated, in different individuals, by particular considerations. Thus, for example, the warm-hearted, the enthusiastic, the unreflecting, are for a prompt and open recognition of independence in the colonies; and they in some sort justify their sentiments by referring to the friendship and liberality shown to the United States during their revolutionary contest by foreign powers. This reference, however, is not so satisfactory as at first sight it appears to be; for it is very certain that the part taken by the European sovereigns, who countenanced our revolution, was not instigated by any notions of the justice of our cause, nor by any compassion for our injuries or sufferings; but proceeded solely from interested motives: The Dutch, from a spirit of commercial jealousy; the French, from national antipathy and rivalry; and the Spaniards, as allies of the house of Bourbon, from the same motive, favored us in order to humble the power of Great Britain. I do not say that their motives ought to be ours on the present occasion. It is, nevertheless, unfair to adduce their conduct as an incentive to our own with respect to the revolutionary struggles of the colonies of Spain. On the other hand, thinking men, of calm tempers, regard the acknowledgement of independence in the colonies by the government of the United States, as a thing of very doubtful expediency. They are friends to the rights of man, but give a preference to the rights and happiness of their fellow citizens. They are willing to aid the Patriots, if it can be done without endangering the peace and safety of their own country. They consider that the citizens ought to follow and not lead the government in this case, because it requires more judgment than *feeling*; and they conceive that if government does interfere, it ought to do so openly and avowedly, and not clandestinely. I confess, sir, that I am inclined to the opinion of this latter portion of our fellow citizens; not because I have any apprehensions from the enmity of the "aliéd sovereigns," for, in reality, I hold their favor cheap, convinced, as I am, that their friendship for us is founded only on their interests. And we look at the actual posture of those allied dictators, and their means of annoyance, we shall find that they are, on this side of the Atlantic, but little to be dreaded. I reason chiefly upon the axiom, that money is indispensable to offensive military warfare. Now, we know, that there is a serious deficit in the revenue of Great Britain; Russia is so poor that, as you may have observed, she has lately employed an agent in London to advertise the necessity which his imperial master is under of borrowing even small sums; the finances of Austria are in a deranged state; Spain has not a real to spare with which to fit out her expeditions against her "insurgent colonies." But suppose Great Britain, who has often found the ways and means of raising immense armies, should, upon her extensive credit, be able to raise the requisite funds for fitting out powerful armaments for South America, can the troops be spared from Europe? Russia is under the necessity of keeping up an extensive military establishment, in order to watch the Mahometans on one side, the Persians on another, and the whole of Germany and the south of Europe on a third. Prussia must have an armed force on foot to restrain the growing principles of freedom so prevalent now in that monarchy: Austria requires large armies to guard against the encroachments of Russia, and to preserve her Assyrian, Venetian, and Italian dominions. The king of the Netherlands must have a great army to keep the late additions to his territory in awe. The quiet of England is only effected by numerous soldiery, and the whole of Great Britain is little better than a garrisoned town. The Irish are scarcely restrained by the bayonet from open rebellion. The despot of Spain, if he had money, can send but few troops to the colonies; for he occupies a throne that is supported solely by cannon and the sword. France must be weakened before committed against us by Spain; and we should make an irresistible diversion in favor of all the South American provinces, whose independence would thus, through our instrumentality, be accelerated and confirmed.

This course would, more than anything else, "strengthen our navy," which seems to be the favorite scheme of our Washington correspondent. It would become, in the event of our recognizing South American independence, our bounden duty to hasten the augmentation of our naval force, and to prepare the means of defence against Spanish hostility; and we are very sure, that a war with Ferdinand would only furnish food for the growth of the American navy.

Mr. Duane's apostacy, and at least virtual coalition with federalism, can no longer remain questionable. The Boston Centinel, a thorough-going Hartford convention print, declares that "in no paper are the federalists now more highly extolled, than in the Aurora—by WILLIAM DUANE." This is a fact, which every week's Aurora confirms; and it is equally true that William Duane habitually reviles the democratic party. He says, indeed, that "democracy now means corruption, intrigue, calumny, peculation, and proscription!" The inordinate vanity and folly of the man have been checked, and he seeks revenge in the minds of the French people ideas of obedience to ecclesiastical tyranny and feudal vassalage. The allied sovereigns are all inimical to the allied monarchs, on account of their exactions from France. Besides, a war to be waged in South America will be unpopular in Europe: the troops will not desire to fight in a climate where they will be sure to perish. From all these considerations, I can assure you I fear but little from European hostility to South American emancipation, if the United States were seriously to enter into the affair.—It is, no doubt, very convenient for the allied sovereigns to impress upon the world the opinion that their alliance enables them to dictate the law to the universe; as the British, before we fledged them, used to inculcate the invincibility of their navy. But these names of power will no longer answer. The friends of freedom know how to calculate as well as their enemies. No, sir; it is not the fear of the vengeance of combined Europe that would induce me to withhold positive aid from the Spanish patriots. I have another, and a more potent motive. The British prints tell us that there never were so many new ships of war on the stocks in England as at this moment.—The truth is, the British are overhauling, refitting, and rebuilding their navy: they are introducing into it vessels of a new class, preparatory to the great effort

which they will certainly make at no distant day, to put down the growing naval power of the United States. To strengthen our naval arm therefore is my policy; and I would strengthen it rapidly, and confine myself at present to that. This opinion of mine is the most justified to myself, by the reflection that the most effectual way of ensuring the eventual independence of Spanish America is for the navy of the United States to attain that point of perfection which will enable it to beat any fleet that Great Britain can send into the sea."

REMARKS.

Highly as we respect the talents and judgment of our Washington correspondent, we cannot agree with him on the question of recognizing the independence of the Spanish American patriots.

We are among the "enthusiastic" and "unreflecting," who are for "a prompt and open recognition of independence" in at least Chili and Buenos Ayres, if not Venezuela; because it is reduced.

Commodore BARNEY has been appointed Naval Officer of the port of Baltimore, in place of Col. Ramsay, deceased. Col. Paul Bentall has been appointed Marshal of Maryland, in the room of the late Mr. Rutter.

Ten British officers have been recently arrested and imprisoned in Philadelphia by order of the U. S. Circuit Court, in charge of engaging a vessel in that port to take them to South America, to enter the patriot service. They are to be tried in December.

The ship Minerva has arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing English papers to the 4th of October. The Rev. Dr. Mason has returned in that vessel much improved in health. The harvest in England had not proved so abundant as was expected, and the quality of the new wheat was inferior and unfit for present use; in consequence of which, American and other foreign wheat and flour had advanced considerably within the last ten days, and it was believed the ports would continue open after the 15th of November. The Typhus Fever had made its appearance in London. American stocks in London, Sept. 30—Three per cents 7½ a 72; new six per cents. 104 a 104½; seven per cents 109 a 110; U. S. States bank shares 361. 6s. all with dividends from the first of July. American flour was at 54 to 56 shillings. The spirit of freedom seems to be reviving in France. The last French dates, to Sept. 29, bring details of the progress of the election in the department of Seine, which is decidedly in favor of the liberal party. This is likely to be the case all over the kingdom: a circumstance of infinite importance to France in her present state of affairs. The Bourbons and ultra-royalists are terribly alarmed at this aspect of things. A public subscription has been opened in Paris for the support of the press, and for defraying the expenses of writers prosecuted for doctrines favorable to human freedom. M. Lafitte, governor of the bank of France, and the duke of Broglie, member of the chamber of peers, are to receive the subscriptions and apply them. Much political discontent appears to be growing up in Berlin and other parts of Prussia. Societies are forming with a view of procuring a constitution founded on principles of liberty. It is said the king of Prussia has agreed to draw his contingent of troops from France, on receiving the amount to which he was entitled by treaty up to the year 1820. The London Courier says it is understood not to repeat the obnoxious compensation act until the close of the last session, when they left the case open; thereby reaping the benefit of their own sin to the uttermost, and some of them archly and sarcastically observing that as the new Representatives were expressly elected by the people to put the matter to rights, they were the proper persons to enact the new law on the subject. South American affairs will, moreover, either incidentally or directly, be brought before the national legislature. We are all expecting here a very luminous message from the President, particularly on the topic of fortifications and public defences on the frontier from Baltimore to Detroit, his late tour having afforded such a fine opportunity for ascertaining particulars in that respect.

The policy of our government on this subject is plain. Let them recognize the independence of Chili and Buenos Ayres; let them, at the same time, proclaim their disposition to remain neutral in the war, and to trade alike with both Spain and the patriots. If the Spanish court should see fit to wage war upon us for bare recognition of the independence of such of her colonies as are in fact already partially independent, we should act on the defensive; and we should certainly have nothing to fear, in that case, from such a contest with Spain. The Floridas would instantly fall into our arms; we should obtain ample indemnity for the injuries and spoliations heretofore committed against us by Spain; and we should make an irresistible diversion in favor of all the South American provinces, whose independence would thus, through our instrumentality, be accelerated and confirmed.

This course would, more than anything else, "strengthen our navy," which seems to be the favorite scheme of our Washington correspondent. It would become, in the event of our recognizing South American independence, our bounden duty to hasten the augmentation of our naval force, and to prepare the means of defence against Spanish hostility; and we are very sure, that a war with Ferdinand would only furnish food for the growth of the American navy.

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GAZETTE SUMMARY.

The Supreme Director of Buenos Ayres has ushered into the world "An Exposition of the Proceedings of the Supreme Government of the United Provinces of South America, during the

present Administration" of Mr. Puerreyon. It is said to be a most able manifesto. As soon as it may reach us, it shall be laid before our readers. We hope for the honor of the patriots, and the success of their cause, that its publication will disperse the heavy clouds of suspicion which have for some months hung over the character of the Supreme Director.

Sir Gregor McGregor and Col. Wood have arrived at Nassau from America Island.

William Findlay's majority for governor of Pennsylvania, is 7,369 votes.

POSTSCRIPT.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED Washington City, Nov. 9.

You will observe by the newspapers that the elections in France are going in favor of the liberal party—in short words, on account of their conflicting claims to some part of South America. We hope that the report may prove true, as such a war would essentially aid the struggles of the patriots.

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The brig Hope, from St. Sebastians, in a quick passage, has brought a report to Boston of a declaration of war between the Spaniards and Portuguese, on account of their conflicting claims to some part of South America. We hope that the report may prove true, as such a war would essentially aid the struggles of the patriots.

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Surgical Institution Lottery, OF BALTIMORE.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

100,000 DOLLARS.	\$ 5,000 DOLLARS.

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PROPOSAL

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A WORK ENTITLED

*Dialogues Pleasant and Interesting,
Upon the all-important subject in Church Gov-
ernment, What are the Legitimate Terms of
Admission to Visible Church Communion?*

BY ADAM RANKIN,

Pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian
Church in Lexington, Kentucky.

IT is agreed, that communion presupposes union; and that, in every association, signals are essential to union and communion; and that invisible union is essential to divine communion. But the question is, Whether invisible union alone entitles to visible sacramental communion? This is affirmed on one side, and denied by the other, who maintains that professional union is essential to sacramental communion.

SCENE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART FIRST.

A Professor of Theology;

His Session;

A Dutch Female;

Cura, the Professor's wife; and

Adult Sons and Daughters;

A Doctor of Divinity; and

The joint Session of both the Doctors.

SCENE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART SECOND.

The Professor of Theology, and

A Young Man, an elder in his Session, and

His Student, now on trial for holy office.

These debate the above point before the Grand Sanhedrin; 1st, From Scripture; 2d, From facts in the primitive Christian Church; 3d, In the times of reformation; 4th, From that to this.

SCENE CONTINUED.

Part 3d, Objections canvassed; Part 4th, The consequences of Sectarian and Anti-Sectarian communion in relation to a particular church; to the church at large, and the surrounding world.

The Sanhedrin is an august assembly of divines and guiding elders, the collected wisdom of the age.

The President, the judge and moderator; for he acts in each as occasion requires, with the utmost propriety and comely majesty, supports order, and conducts the debate.

The Professor is a thoroughbred divine, second to none in pulpit eloquence, long a professor of theology with great eclat; but whether from nature or habit contracted in his office, nearly overbearing.

His antagonist, named William, is a youth of handsome abilities, natural and acquired; in modesty pays due respect to his minister, professor and antagonist; but to no man will sacrifice his zeal for truth.

From the relation between the two there was unbounded confidence; all liberties given and taken which might enable each party to do justice to the subject and amuse the assembly with words of witty invention, without fear of offence, by which their Dialogues merited the name of "pleasant and interesting."

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in the form of an octavo volume of about 300 pages, on fine paper, neatly bound and lettered.

The price to subscribers, thus bound, will be \$2.50 a copy; two dollars printed on fine paper and bound in boards; or \$1.50 on coarse paper, in boards.

The patrons and especially the printers, who will interest themselves in this work, shall be acknowledged at least with the common tytle.

The author intends to publish a list of the subscribers' names, titles and places of abode.

When 500 copies are subscribed, the work shall go to press.

The public's humble Servant,
A. RANKIN.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1817.—tf

Subscriptions received to the above work,
at this office.

NOTICE.

I WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Courts of Bath, Montgomery, Floyd and Greenup.—I reside in Monticello.

LEVI LUTHER TODD.

Lexington, Aug. 16.—13t

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlewait's Inn. 1-tf January 6, 1817.

WOOD WANTED.

Want a large quantity of GOOD SOUND WOOD, FOR which the highest price will be given in CASH, delivered at the LEXINGTON WOOLLEN FACTORY. August 30—tf.

THE CELEBRATED BULL,
PAID BY Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price; good pasture on moderate terms.

This Bull excels beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls. JOHN FOWLER.

Lexington, July 26, 1817.—tf

WANTED,

ONE or two APPRENTICES to the Printing Business. None but such as have a tolerably good English education at least, with correct moral characters, will be taken. Apply at the office of the Kentucky Gazette. July 26—tf

J. NORVELL & CO.

At the Office of the Kentucky Gazette,
MAIN-STREET, LEXINGTON.

Are prepared to execute every kind of PRINTING, with neatness, accuracy and promptitude, such as

CARDS, HAND-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS, BOOKS,
BLANK FORMS, &c.

They have one of the most complete offices in the country, for printing jobs of every description; and respectfully solicit a continuance of that liberal share of support, with which the Kentucky Gazette establishment has hitherto been favored.

July 26—tf

TO BACCO N TE,
For sale at the office of the
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

November 1—tf

CARDING & FULLING;

AT ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.—WOOL carded at 6d per pound. Also, FULLING & FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round. *FOR SALE*, a quantity of very strong coarse Sattins, very suitable for Negroe clothing, and some Woollens.

THOMAS ROYLE.

Aug. 15, 1816.—34—tf

FOR SALE,

On accomodating terms, the following property:
1 LOT on Main street, fronting 33 feet, with a log house thereon, opposite the Brewery.
1 LOT fronting on Short street continued, 423 feet, with a brick stable thereto.
1 LOT unimproved, fronting 49 feet on Main Cross street, 66 feet from Second st.
1 LOT fronting 35 feet on Short street, opposite Mrs. Parker's, with two log houses thereon.
1 LOT adjoining Dr. McCalla's, fronting 50 feet on Main Cross street, with a new two-story Brick House thereon.

1 LOT adjoining the above, fronting 434 feet on Main Cross street, running back to an alley.
5 PASTURE LOTS, containing 53 acres, enclosed with posts and rails, adjoining Oliver Keen's Pond Lot, and opposite the late residence of W. T. Barry.

1 SMALL BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Mill street 22 feet.
Jul 19, 1817.—tf

TO FARMERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Kentucky Gazette Office, a PAMPHLET, entitled "A Collection of Papers, giving an Account of the English Cattle in Kentucky: and Extracts from Various Publications, shewing the Value and Importance of the Imported Breed of Cattle, together with some other useful Papers. Collected and Published by some of the Members of the Kentucky Agricultural Society."—Price 25 cents.

Lexington, October 4.—40—tf

THE WESTERN
Piano Forte Manufacture.

BRADFORD & WILSON, BOOKBINDERS.

WE have removed their Shop to the new framed house on Upper-street, opposite to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction Room; where they intend carrying on the above business extensively, and in all its variety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound either with plain or with patent iron backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in superior style, and on the shortest notice.

Lexington, July 12—tf.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neill is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

R. ASITON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILL.

Lexington, May 20, 1816. 10—tf

THE COACH MAKING BUSINESS.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDON,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES, (many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano Fortes; which, for goodness, beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and *no dearer*—and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—that he will meet that encouragement for skill, liberality and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant,

December 27, 1816.—52—tf

NOTICE.

A LE GRAND having taken into partnership Mr. CHAPMAN, the Auction and Commission Business will in future be conducted under the firm of

A. LE GRAND & CO.

13th Sept 1817 tf

ENTERTAINMENT.



"Don't give up the Ship."

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still keeps a house of entertainment, at his old stand on Short-street, between Limestone-st. and the court-house, where he hopes by his attention, to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to him.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 14, 1817. tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one Spinning Throstle of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42—tf

October 14, 1816.

NOTICE.

A LE GRAND having taken into partnership Mr. CHAPMAN, the Auction and Commission Business will in future be conducted under the firm of

A. LE GRAND & CO.

13th Sept 1817 tf

DISSOLVED.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Cranston, Andrew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P. Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of parties.

NOTICE.

IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the business of said concern will be closed by the subscriber, who requests those that stand in debt thereto, to come forward and settle their accounts respectively. And to whom those will also please to apply to whom the firm stands indebted.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 27—tf

ELEGANT GENERAL

ATLAS.

THE subscribers, in connection with J. H. EDDY, Geographer, propose publishing by subscription, a SERIES OF GENERAL SHEET MAPS, consisting of those only which are calculated for common use, and embracing all the recent discoveries and changes up to the time of publication.

The set consisting of twelve sheets, as follows: Maps of the World, globular projection, 2 sheets—The World, Mercator's projection—America, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, 2 sheets—United States, and the British Possessions in North America—will be delivered to subscribers on the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. The size of each sheet will be about 20 by 22 inches, engraved in the first style, from the latest and most authentic documents.

2. They will be printed on superior yellow paper, manufactured for the work, and colored in an elegant and appropriate manner.

3. They will be published in three numbers, each containing four sheets, and delivered to subscribers, folded on guards, at \$6 a number, payable on delivery.

4. Persons collecting subscriptions for six sets, and becoming responsible for their payment, shall be entitled to a seventh gratis.

Subscriptions will be received by the publishers.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1816. 7—tf

NOTICE.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.—The sub-

scriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be able to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States, and with the best DIPPED and MOULD CANDLES. Commissaries, Contractors and Merchants, who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Cornier of Water and Main Cross streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest prices given for TALLOW,

HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES and POT ASHES, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. FAUCHIER acknowledges, with grati-

tude, the favors and encouragement she has received from the Ladies of Lexington and its vicinity; and informs them that she has removed from Main-street, to a Brick House on Upper-street, a short distance above Messrs. Bradford & Meagan's Auction Store, where she will continue the MILLINERY BUSINESS as formerly, with the altering and bleaching of STRAW BONNETS, in the neatest manner. She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a handsome assortment of RIBBONS, with other trimmings, of the newest fashion, which she will furnish remarkably well. Also, CRIMPED RUFFS, CRAPE and MUSLIN, and crimping of every description, done in the shortest time, on the most reasonable terms.

It is needless to say much in a newspaper ad-

vertisement respecting these highly celebrated Pills, by which they have become in such general use in all parts of the United States as a Family Medicine, and their usefulness so duly appreciated, that nothing more need be said in an advertisement, than to give such cautions as will prevent the public being imposed upon by vendors of spurious Lee's Pills, and which may easily